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MARCH 4.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Seventeen persons present.

The death of Jacob Ennis, a member, was announced.

Hypoderas in the Little Blue Heron.—PROF. LEIDY stated that Dr. B. H. Warren had submitted to his examination some pieces of the flesh with areolar tissue and fat, from two individuals of the Little Blue Heron, *Florida cærulea*, through which were scattered a number of little egg-like bodies. These on examination proved to be a Mite of the genus *Hypoderas*, of Nitsch, of which a dozen species, found as subcutaneous parasites, in different birds, have been described by Giebel (*Zeitschrift gesam. Naturwis.* 1861, 438). The bodies in the Little Blue Heron were enclosed in connective tissue on the surface of the portions of muscles and elsewhere. They are white, elliptical, from 1.25 to 1.5 mm. long by 0.375 mm. broad, and are provided with four pairs of short, brown, bristly limbs. In other specimens, submitted by Dr. Warren, consisting of the carcass and portions of the flesh of four individuals of the Blue-bird, *Sialia sialis*, similar egg-like bodies were found. They appeared to be embedded in the flesh among the muscular fibers. In the carcass they were scattered, especially on the back of the trunk, the neck and the outside of the upper part of the thighs. They are white, elongated elliptical bodies from 1 to 2 mm. long, but without any external appendages. No distinct internal structure was observed. Though resembling to the naked eye the *Hypoderas* Mites, they are probably of a different nature, and perhaps may be psorosperms.

Notice of an Ichneumon Fly.—DR. LEIDY exhibited a specimen submitted to him by Dr. J. T. Rothrock, who received it from Mr. John A. Webb, of Osprey, Florida. It is a caterpillar, attached to a twig of Red Mangrove, enveloped in a mass of small white cocoons of an ichneumon fly. The mass, nearly two inches long and nearly an inch thick, contains 275 cocoons, from which were hatched as many ichneumon flies.

MARCH 11.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Sixty-three persons present.

The death of William Bucknell, a member, was announced.

On a new Bulimulus.—MR. H. A. PILSBRY exhibited specimens of a new *Bulimulus* from Texas, with examples of the already known

species *B. Schiedeanus* and *B. dealbatus*. He stated that the new form while belonging to the same group, is slenderer than *B. Schiedeanus*, and is *strongly longitudinally striate*, differing in this character from all other known United States *Bulimuli*. This character will also separate it from Mexican forms of the genus. The speaker proposed to call it *Bulimulus Ragsdalei*.

MARCH 18.

Mr. HAROLD WINGATE in the chair.

Fifteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Contributions to a further knowledge of the North American Hesperidæ." By Eugene M. Aaron, was presented for publication.

MARCH 25.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Sixteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Synopsis of the American Carbonic Calyptæridæ." By Charles R. Keyes, was presented for publication.

Fossil Vertebrates from Florida.—PROF. LEIDY stated that he had recently received from Archer, Florida, seven boxes of fossil bones and teeth, collected by Mr. J. B. Hatcher, under the direction of Prof. Marsh, by whom they had been submitted to him for examination on account of the United States Geological Survey. The collection was from the same locality from which others had been formerly sent to him through the Survey. It contains many specimens of interest but none adding to the species already announced. For the most part they consist of remains of *Mastodon floridanus*, *Rhinoceros proterus* and *Auchenia major*. Of the first there are a number of well preserved molar teeth and among them specimens confirming the observation of H. von Meyer, that in this genus two premolars succeeded the series of deciduous molars.

According to Mr. Wm. H. Dall, who visited the bone beds, the fossils are found in a tenacious clay, without pebbles, occupying depressions of the oligocene limestone of the country.

The fossils consist of isolated bones, fragments of others, and teeth, mostly of the larger and firmer kind, well preserved and neither water-rolled nor weather-worn. Portions of skulls and the hollows of *Mastodon* molars are usually filled with comminuted bones min-